Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, January 27, 1819.

Volume 30] [Number 1495.

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay
IN EQUITY.

HENRY NORMAN and JAMES NORMAN,
BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND
JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,
AGAINST
Bartholomew Razer.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above cause, bearing date, the tenth day of November 1817, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder at the Masters Chambers in Rampart Row on Thursday, the Eleventh day of February next, at one o'Clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military Square, within the Town walls of Bombay, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield deceased, containing two hundred and fifty square yards, or thereabouts.

The Situation of the Premises have the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military Square, and also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

The Conditions of sale may be seen by applying at my Office any hour between ten and four o'Clock during the seven days preceding the sale, and the premises may be viewed at any time on application as above.

EDWARD WM. HUNT.
Master in Equity.
Bombay, 21st January, 1819.

જાહેર•ખબર*

શેકાડરની•કોરટમાં*

ઇકોટીમાં•ઇનરી•નારમેન•અને•જીમશ•નારમેન•તેનો•વકીલછે• જીમીશ•ગેશારન•રેમીનટન* અને•તેનીશામબે•દાવાદાર•બરશાલમાં•રેનર*તેબાબે•કોરટમાં•ડીકરી•પશાર•થાઇછે•તારીખ ૧૦ મી નવમબર* ૧૮૧૭ અંગરેજી ઘર ૨ લીલાંઉમાં•વેચવાનાંછે* અને•તેબેકુ•ઘરોનો ઇક•લાટ•કરીને•ઇકઠાંજ•વેચશે•વારીને•કો જ•કીમત•વશારીને•લેશે•તેને• આપશે* અને•ઇલીલાંઉથા શે•મીશતર•ફંટની•આકીશમાં•ત રશપતવારનેદીને•તા૦ ૧૧ મી• ફેબરવારી•આવતીઇ•બારઉપર• ઇક•કલાકને•અમલે*અને•મીલી ટારીઇ•કોઇરની•ઇશતરીટમાં• ઇબેકુ•ઘરો•ઇકઠાંછે*અને•ઇ•બે કુઘરો•અશલ•મરનાર•મીશતરી શ•મેરી•રટફીલનાં•કુતાં*અને•ઇ• બેકુઘરોની•જગો• ૨૫૦ વાર• ઇશકોઇરછે*અને•ઇઘરો•શારી• ખુલી•જગોમાંછે*અને•ઇ•ઘરો•બે તરફથી•ખુલાંછે*ઇકતરફ•મીલી ટારી•ઇશકોઇરમાં*અને•ઇકતર ફ•રટરફીલની•ગલીમાં•ખુલુંછે* જેઇને•ઇ•ઘરો•લેવાની•ખાઇશ•હો ઇને•લીલાંઉ•થાવાથી•દીન• ૭ અ ગાઉ•મીશતર•ઇંટની•આકીશમાં• આવીને•શરવે•લીલાંઉનાં•કંકીશ નથી•વાકેફથાઇ*કલાક ૧૦ ને• અમલેથીને•કલાક ૪ નાં•અમલ શ્રથી•જેવારે•ગમેતારે*અગર•કો ઇને•ઇઘરો•જોવાની•ખાઇશ•હોઇ તો•ઉપર•કહેલી•આકીશમાંથી•ર જાલઇને•જોઇ* તા૦ ૨૦ મી• જાનીવારી•શને ૧૮૧૯ અંગરેજી ઇડવરડ•ઉલીઅમ•ઇંટ• માશતર•ઇકોટીનો

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeate's,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 29TH INST.

AN INVOICE of Glass Ware, to close a concern, consisting of Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Shades &c. Books, Perfumery, Sallad Oil, Beer, Claret, Hollands Gin &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th January, 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT
A CHOICE Assortment of Wine, Beer, and Spiritous Liquors, both in Bottles and Wood, is now selling off
AT THE
GODOWNS
of
Lalla Fukira,
IN
Nesbitt's Lane,
For ready Money,
AS FOLLOWS,

	Rs. per Doz.
SOME hundred Dozens prime Hodgson's Pale Ale.	8
Do. Do. Do. packed in Baskets, ready for sending to the Outstations.	9
Do. Do. Do. best Porter.	7
Some Dozens of superior Hock	30
Do. Do. Brandy. . . .	20
Some hundred Dozens of Lisbon Wine.	12
Do. Do. Do. of Port. .	12
A few hundred Dozens of India Market Madeira. . .	15

A few Pipes of Do. at Rs. 400 per Pipe.

Bombay, 27th January, 1819.

Advertisement.

STRAYED
FROM THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Tasker and Co.
ON THE 23D INSTANT,
A small Spaniel Bitch,

Of a white Color with Brown marks in various parts,
AND ANSWERS TO THE NAME OF
DIDO:

WHOEVER will bring the BITCH to the said Office, shall receive a reward of Ten Rupees.

Bombay, 27th January, 1819.

ACARD.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE ALMANAC, and MEMORANDUM BOOKS for 1819 are ready for delivery, as also a Sheet Almanac, price one Rupee Each.

Bombay, 27th January 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 27th January 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 13TH DECEMBER, 1818.

LIEUTENANT W. HENDERSON of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry is appointed Paymaster to the Force employed in Malwa under Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. and directed to join immediately.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH JANUARY 1819.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. W. G. Thurnam to be Adjutant, vice Leighton appointed Fort Adjutant at Surat, date of appointment,—24th Dec. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith on the 5th Instant of Lieut. Ranken of the 1st 7th Regiment Native Infantry to be Line Adjutant to Major Warren's detachment, vice Lieut. Thurnam, from the 29th ultimo.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH JANUARY 1819.

Capt. S. R. Strover of the Artillery is appointed Commissary of Stores with the Force preparing for Field Service, and will recive his instructions from the Military Board.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 6th instant of Capt. Gordon of the 6th Regt. Native Infantry to be Inspector of the Hill Forts in the Deckan from the 1st instant, vice Stapnus resigned.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to confirm the division orders issued by the Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 3d instant, placing Captain Chalton of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry under the orders of Major Sutherland in the Surveying department in the Deckan. The appointment made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 1st instant of Lieutenant Waite of the 2d 9th to be Brigade Major, and Lieut. Sangster of the same corps to be Quarter Master of Brigade to Major Thatcher's Brigade, pending the continuance or movement of that detachment within the limits of the command of the Poona Division of the Army, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Edmund C. Harrison, deputy Medical Storekeeper at the presidency, is allowed a furlough to Bussorah on sick certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

Brevet Colonel and Lieut. Colonel Griffith is appointed a member of the Clothing Board, vice Major General Cooke.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—January 20th Lieutenant Nixon, Adjutant Invalids, from Tannah.

Ditto Lieutenant Ritchie, M. Establishment, from Nagpoor.

19th Captain Machell, 30th Regiment, from General Pritzler's Camp.

20th Captain Betts, Poonah Auxiliary, from Satarra.

Ditto Lieut. Malet, Ditto from Poonah.

22d Captain T. C. Stewart, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment, from Seroor.

Ditto Lieutenant D. Mitchell, B. E. Regt. from Anjar.

Ditto J. Simpson, 1st 9th Regiment from Koncan.

Ditto Ensign C. Watkins, 2d 4th.

Ditto Captain Tovey, 3d Regiment.

26th Lieutenant W. D. Robertson, S. B. P. D. A. from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—January 21st Lieutenant T. Taylor, H. M. 89th Regiment, to Malwan.

Ditto Major General Richard Cooke, to Guzerat.

Ditto Brigade Major J. W. Aitchison, to Ditto.

24th Assistant Quarter Master General T. Guise Stewart, to Malwan,

26th Lieutenant J. Simpson, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, to Koncan.

Ditto Lieutenant J. L. Matthews, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, to Surat.

Ditto Lieutenant Lester, Bombay Artillery to Malwan.

27th Lieutenant Wm. MacDonell, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, to Severndroog.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 20th Imam of Muscats, Ship Rahamany, Nacqudah Mohomed Jaffer, from Muscat, left 14th January.

22d Ship Glenelg, Captain E. Cooper, from China, and Manilla left Manilla 20th November.

23d His M. S. Orlando, John Clavell Esq. Captain from Trincomalie, left 5th January.

Ditto, Ship Lord Castlereagh Captain, Francis Briggs, from China, left 3d December 1818.

Passengers per Rahamany.

Ten Joasmee Prisoners, received from H. M. Ship Eden at Muscat on the 29th December 1818 for Bombay.

Passenger per Glenelg.

Mansfield Forbes, Esq.

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh.

Hormajee Dorabjee.

DEAPARTURES.—January 25th His Highness the Guicowars Ship of War Shah Kaikusroo, Commander Lieutenant G. Grant, to Surat.

Ditto ditto ditto Pattamar Sirsooba, Syrang Moossajee Cassajee, to Surat.

Ditto The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Lieutenant T. Faithful, to Porebunder.

Passenger by Kaikusroo.

Captain Carnac British Resident at Baroda.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Mulgrave Castle, Captain Ralph, for London.

Ship Sophia, Captain Edwin, for Bussorah.

Fazelkarim, Captain Keys, for ditto.

Francis Warden, Capt. Stutely, for ditto.

Ship Jessey, Captain Landale, for Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—December 27th Ship Asia, T. D. Finey, from China, 8th Nov. and Mallaca 26th Nov.

29th Ship Martha, Captain James Hoare, from London, 19th May, and Rio de Janeiro, 5th Oct.

Ship Felecitas, Captain A. D'Coti, from Chittagong, 21st December.

Brig Tagus, Captain Heatly, from ditto 21st ditto.

Portuguese Brig Aurora, Captain J. Alves Costa, from Pernambuca, 24th Sept.

30th Ship Lady Flora, Captain Francis Balston, from China, 28th Oct. and Penang, 13th Dec.

American Brig Hindoo, Captain M. Whitney, from Batavia, 15th Nov.

31st Brig Miuerva, Captain John Russell, from Pedier, 9th Dec.

Off Calcutta.

December 28th Brig John Shore.

29th French Ship La Felecis.

January 1st 1819, Brig Tagus, Wellington, Asia, & Portuguese Brig Aurora.

Passenger per Asia.

Mr. William Anderson, Merchant from China.

Passengers per Lady Flora.

Mrs. Balston, Doctor Milner, from China, R. Murcheson, Esq. and Miss Murcheson, from Penang.

DEPARTURES.—December 29th H. C Extra Ship Northampton, Captain C. Tebbut, to complete her loading for London.

31st Ship Lady Campbell, Captain T. Marquis, to complete her lading for ditto.

Portuguese Ship Leal Portuguese, Captain L. C. de Miranda, for Lisbon.

Ship Caudar Moideubux, Nacoda Abdool Cawder, for Judda.

January 1st 1819, Ship Westmoreland, Captain J. L. Cope, for Hull, via Madras.

2d Ship Ganges, Captain P. Falconer, to complete her loading for Bombay.

Ship Phœnix, Captain J. Thompson, for London, via Madras.

PORGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS,
ON THE 2D INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain,—The David Scott, Cambridge, Spanish Ship St. Julian, and Portuguese Ship Eneas.

Kedgeree.

Remain,—The Lady Flora, inward bound, and the Sovereign, outward bound.

New Anchorage.

Remain,—H. C. Ships Phœnix, and Astell.

Saugur.

Remain,—H. M. Sloop Bacchus, the Coldstream, Harleston, and Portuguese Ship Marques de Anjenja.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 26th Instant, at St. Thomas Church, Donald Mitchell, a Lieutenant of the Hon'ble Company's Bombay European Regiment, to Elizabeth, Donaldson.

BIRTHS.]—On the 21st Instant at Mahim the Lady of Major Willim Mealy, of a son and heir.

At Poonah, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, S. A. C. Gl. of a daughter.

On Wednesday the 20th Instant, the Lady of John Elphinston, Esq. of a Son.

At Poonah on the 19th Instant, the Lady of Captain Morse 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of a Daughter.

On Sunday the 24th Inst. the Lady of Captain Lewis the Poona Auxilary Horse of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the night of the 20th Instant, the Infant, Son, of John Elphinston, Esq.

On the 23d W. Edward Reel, Free Mariner.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 23d ultimo, at the house of Richard Toby, Esq. Mrs. Wm. Dickson, of a Daughter.

On the 24th ultimo, at the house of her father, M. Ruzet, Esq. at Chanleah Factory, Zillah Jessore, Madame Verploegh, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, Mrs. J. Savage, of a Daughter.

At Pertaubghur, on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant James Read, of the 1st Battalion 12th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. E. Denniss, of Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 1st instant, Mr. N. Bernard, aged 19 years.

At Monghyr, on the 7th ultimo, Major General James Macgregor, of the Bengal Cavalry.

At the General Hospital, on the 18th altimo, Mr. F. L. Richards, late of the Country Service.

At Dacca, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, departed this life, Mr. Richard Smith, late of Teljooree, near Furreedpore, in the district of Dacca, Jalalpore, aged 70 years, 40 of which he spent in Bengal; most deeply and sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

On the 12th ultimo, Lieutenant Thomas Arrow, of H. M. 67th Foot.

At Sea, on the 26th November last, Mr. Josiah Austice, Midshipman of the H. C. Ship *Porcher*; a youth of an excellent disposition and very promising abilities.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—At Sutton, by the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, Mr. John Deacon, of Piccadilly, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. G. Oakly, of Bond-street.

On the 14th July at St. Ann's Soho, the Rev. Edward Bowman Vardon, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Gaitskell, Paragon.

On the 11th July at Witham, by the Rev. Thomas Mills, vicar of Helions Bumpsted, William de St. Croix, of Windsor, Esq. to Mary, daughter of the late Nathaniel Green, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at Nice.

On the 14th July at St. James's church, Archibald Ewart, Esq. surgeon on the Madras establishment, to Miss Agnes Scott, of Pall-mall.

On the 16th July at Hawkhurst, Kent, Randolph, the Rev. I. H. Howlett vicar of Hollington, Sussex, and one of the reading chaplains at Whitehall, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Ayerst, of Hawkhurst.

On the 16th July, at Grantham, Lincolnshire, Gillies Payne Sharpe, Esq. of Tempsford, Bedfordshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Palmer, of the former place.

On the 15th July at the Friends' meeting-house, Kingston-upon-Thames, Joseph Marsh, Watling-street, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Shevell, Esq. Camberwell.

On the 14th July at Hutton, by the Rev. S. F. Statham, Lieut. Colonel C. Bruce, to Charlotte, the second daughter of James Forbes, Esq. of Hutton-hall, in the county of Essex.

On the 18th last, at West Ham-church, by the Rev. H. C. Jones, Samuel Meredith, Esq. to Miss M. Mathews, both of Stratfordgreen, Essex.

On 16th July at St. Mary's Chapel, Queen-square, Bath, R. Wilson Brown, Esq. Axford-buildings, to Alicia Powell, eldest daughter of Dr. Chichester, Edgar buildings, both of Bath.

On the 11th July at St. George's Southwark, Jason, youngest son of Mr. Gurney, West end, Middlesex, to Emma, only daughter of Mr. Matthew, Borough.

On the 16th July at Marylebone church, A. C. Willock, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Dawes, of Foley paice.

On the 15th July, Samuel Philips, Esq., son of the late Barnet Phillips, Esq., of Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, to Maria, eldest daughter of Lyon Samuel, Esq., of Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields.

23d July, Lambeth, John, second son of Jacob G. Wretch, Esq., of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Ann, second daughter of Thomas Lett, jun., Esq., of Lambeth.

On the 22d July, Aldermanbury, Solomon, the eldest son of Solomon Peile, Esq., of Tottenham green, to Ann, the second daughter of Dr. William Babington, of Aldermanbury; and at the same time, Thomas Hanson, second son of Solomon Peile, Esq. to Elizabeth Helen, eldest daughter of Dr. Babington.

At Christchurch, Surrey, by the Rev. Mr. Mapleton, T. P. Popkin, son of John Popkin, of Swansea, Esq. to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Captain Joseph Lee.

On 22d July Staffordshire, Mr. Christopher Chattock, of Castle-Brownwich, to Eliza daughter of Mr. Farmer, Manwoods, West-Bromwich.

On the 22d July, at St. Helier's the Rev. Thos. Jarvis to Miss Ann Nicoll.

On the 28th July at St. Marry's Newington, Sampson, eldest son of S. Kingsford, Esq. of Sturry, near Canterbury, to Mary youngest daughter of the late Samuel Brent, Esq., of Blackheath.

On the 23d July Charles Adams Kemble, Esq of Clapham-common, to Harriet, only daughter of Samuel Brooke, Esq. late of the Old Jewry.

On the 17th at Glynn, Lieutenant Henry Wm. Petre, of the 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons, and second son of the late Hon. George Petre, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Edmond John Glynn, of Glynn, in the country of Cornwall Esq.

On the 30th July by special licence, at St. George's church, Hanover square by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Marquis of Bute, to the Lady Maria North, eldest daughter of the late George Earl of Guildford. The bride was given away by his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

On the 25th July Mr. Thomas Bulcock Burbridge of Southwark, to Charlotte, third daughter of William Thoulmin, Esq. of Great Suffolk-street.

On the 23d, July Mr. John Fasson, of South Lambeth, to Fanny, second daughter of Mr. George Blogg, Aldersgate-street.

On the 25th July Mr. Mitchell Greenaway, of Bishopsgate-street, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Triquet, of the Grove, Camberwell.

On the 29th July Charles Spencer Ellicott, LL. B., rector of Whitwell, in the county of Rutland, to Miss Jones, of Francis-street Bedford-square.

On the 21st July Mr. John Kirkbride, of Wood-street, Cheapside, to Miss Elizabeth Watson Jeyes, of Stamford, Lincolnshire.

On the 30th July J. W. Bennet. Esq., to Mrs. Wyndham.

On Wednesday, the 29th July at St. John's, Hackney, Mr. T. Stammers Alger, of Nayland, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Conder, of Homerton.

On Thursday, the 30th July at St. Pancras church, by the Rev. Samuel Lord, A. B. John Braithwaite, Esq. of the New-road, to Harriet Francis, second daughter of the late Thomas Dix Pitmans, Esq. of Howland-street.

On Monday the 3d Aug. William Gardner, of Beaks-borne, in the county of Kent, Esq. to Miss Martha Pearce, of Barrington, in the county of Cambridge.

On the 2d, Aug. Clerkenwell, Henry Frederic Coley, youngest son of the late Simeon Coley, of Bedford, to Miss Tatty, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Tatty, of Bristol.

On the 1st. Aug. Henry Brown, Esq. of Dublin, to Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. George Bailey, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

On the 6th Aug. at Allhallows, Barking, Mr. William Mayott, of Ramsdon-park, Essex to Elizabeth third daughter of Peter Skipper, Esq. of Mincing-lane.

On 6th Aug. Charles Aston, eldest son of Dr. Key, of London, to Anne, third daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, of Great Yarmouth Norfolk.

BIRTH.—At Chelsea, on the 28th July the lady of of M. Lockdale, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.]—On the 9th July last, at his house in Tavistock-street, Bloomsbury-square, Alexander Forbes Gaskill, Esq. solicitor, of Gray's-inn, aged 51.

On the 8th July Sarah Maria, wife of the Rev. Richard Worthington, of Swindon, near Cheltenham.

On the 11th July Anna Frederica, fourth daughter of the Rev. Charles Jeffryes Cottrell, rector of Hardley, Middlesex.

On the 10th July at Slade-house, near Kingsbridge, Devon, Samuel Holdrich Hayne, Esq.

On the 8th July, of a pulmonary consumption, George, second son of the late Henry Frogley, Esq. of Hounslow.

On the 5th July Miss Henrietta Cullen Brown, second eldest surviving daughter of John Brown, M. D. the celebrated author of the Elementa of Medicine.

On Monday, the 13th July John Wear, Esq. barrister at law, and a bencher of the Hon Society of Gray's-inn.

On the 14th July at Leyton, Miss Elizabeth Solly aged 22d eldest daughter of Isaac Solly, Esq.

On the 11th July in Chamomile-street, Maria Louisa, the infant daughter of Robert Baxter, esq.

On the 7th July at his house at Edmonton, Mr. Isaac Lemesurier, aged 53.

On the 2d July at Dawlish, Mr. William Brown, jun. of Collompton, Devon.

On the 3d July in Stafford-place, Pimlico, aged 47, Charles Bridges Woodcock Esq. only son of the late Charles Woodcock, Esq. of Brentford-butts, Middlesex.

On the 16th July, at his house in Blackman-street, after a severe illness, Mr. Timothy Hunt, in the 66th year of his age, and for nearly 35 years a respectable inhabitant of St. Mary's Newington, Surrey.

On the 3d July, at Bath, Mrs. Mary Ann Cleaver of King-street Queen-square.

On the 16th July, at Sunning, Berks, at an advanced age, Penelope, relict of the Rev. Charles Sturges, formerly vicar of St. Mary's Reading, and rector of St. Luke's Chelsea.

On the 15th of January last, drowned, from on board the *Hibenia*, Captain Lennon, on the homeward bound passage, George Coombe, aged 18, youngest son of the late Mr. George Coombe.

On the 19th July at Spring-grove, Richmond, Surry, in the 73d your of his age, Sir Charles Price, Bart Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon without, and for many years one of the Representatives in Parliament for the city of London.

On 15th July in her 73d year, Mrs. Hakewell, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

On the 25th of April, at Rio de Janeiro, aged 62 Commodore John Douglass, in the service of his Majesty the King of Portugal, and Master and Commander, R. N.

On 16th July at his house in George-street, Portman-square, Mr. Jonas Cope, aged 72.

On the 11th July at Obern-hill, pear Bristol, Dr. Joseph Mason Cox.

On the 20th July, at Taunton, in Somersetshire, in the 17th year of his age, Henry only son of Henry Eldridge, Esq. of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

On the 16th July, at Castle-hill, Cumberland, Mrs. Browne, relict of the late William Browne, Esq. of Tallentire-hall, in the same county..

On 23d July aged 69, John Foster, Esq. of East-place, Lambeth.

On the 18th July at her house in Kensington-square, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Stokes relict of Anthony Stokes, Esq. formerly Chief Justice of Georgia.

On the 23d July at, Walworth, after an illness of nearly five years, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, wife of Mr. John Clark, coal-merchant.

On the 24th July at Argyll-house, Lady Caroline Catherine Gordon, second daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen, and of Catherine Elizabeth, late Countess of Aberdeen.

On the 1st August, on board the brig Alicia, at sea, aged 18, Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. Francis Henry Barken Rector of North Church, Herts.

On the 4th August, at his son's house in Great Coram-street, after a short but painful illness, in the 73d year of his age, Nathaniel Austen, Esq. of Ramsgate, for many years an eminent banker at that place, and Vice-Consul for several foreign powers.

On the 3d August, at his house, Tower-hill, Mr. William Edmonds, many years a respecteble inhabitant of the ward and parish of Aldgate.

On the 5th August, at Greenwich, in his 81st year, John Seton, Esq. many years a respectable inhabitant of that place.

THE OBSERVER, No. XII.

"Pure and unspotted is my true love to him,
"Nor shall it be corrupted.

MY DEAR MR. OBSERVER,

Like all other Novelties you seem to have had your day and even the restless spirit of curiosity as to who and what sort of a person you are has subsided. Your *Peas* surely must be boiled by this time; I should like to know the subject of your lucubrations during your extraordinary avocation, which I hope you will not be angry at my interrupting, for indeed I do want sadly to pour all my sorrows into your friendly bosom.

Mine alas is a source of complaint that you my dear Mr. Observer, have not yet touched on, can I be so unfortunate as to be the only female of your acquaintance tormented with the *Green Eyed Monster*.

But I shall proceed to relate a few particulars to convince you that the *fiend* has not taken possession without sufficient grounds.

You must know then that I have been married more than *twice five long years* to the man of my choice, with whom I have been superlatively happy, nor till the last year have I ever entertained the slightest doubt or suspicion that any other object shared his attention, but I can be no longer a stranger to the mortifying truth of my having a RIVAL in his affections, his leisure hours which were not occupied by his profession were devoted wholly to *me*, now they are engrossed by his facsinating seducer; this too I am frequently obliged to witness, as he has the cruelty to bring the object I detest in to my presence, indeed daily *proof* upon *proof* appear to convince me of his direlection, and would you believe it, he has the conscience to wish and expect me to become intimate and attentive to his enslaver, who he does pay me the compliment to say he thinks I can improve in manner and style; such unreasonableness is not to be borne, for though I am not so blooming as I was twenty years ago I am still vain enough to think myself infinitely more attractive, and agreeable, than the *dingy, inanimate, stiff, stupid, blundering, thing*, for who I am neglected.

Now my dear Mr. Observer, what means do you recommend me to pursue to bring this truant back to his duty; if as I guess you have yourself a wife, pray consult with her on my distressing situation as she can best describe to you my feelings, and send a speedy answer to your sincere admirer a Deserted *Wife*.

P. S. I understand Mr. Observer, that *you* are sometimes seen in company with the object of my detestation.

Colaba, Jan. 23d.

The case of my fair correspondent, requiring an early answer I have hastened the boiling of my Peas in order to oblige her, she has however mistaken the *fusty old Bachelor* for a *Benedict*, therefore having no old woman to consult on her real, or fancied, distressing situation, I have called in three or four Matrons of my acquaintance to aid and assist me in my advice, but my dear Madam their opinions on the subject are so various and they are so violent and noisy that I verily believe if your faithless swain was near them they would toss him in a Blanket, now what I should have recommended, and still must think the surest way to being the wanderer home, would be to call forth all your powers of pleasing, receive him with a countenance deck'd in smiles, ten years experience must have taught you what he likes best, in dress, amusement, about his House Table &c. &c. study to gratify his taste in all these respects, above all things avoid reproaches, and behave politely attentive to the companion he has introduced to you and believe me he will soon be tired of, and draw a contrast between the society of an affectionate faithful wife and the unentertaining stupid thing he has neglected you for. On hearing such was my advice the Ladies flew into a great Rage, one said *yes indeed* it was all very fine, men always took the part of their own sex, another declared she would not live in the same house with the vile Fellow another day, a third only wished it was her case she would very soon shew the *dingy dab* who was mistess, and bundle her out of doors here you see such contrariety of opinion that it almost inclines me to doubt the truth of there being wisdom in a multitude of Counsellers, but I should tell you that my prime adviser and oldest Matronly acquaintance is unfortunately absent, her judgment is to be relied on, & which you shall receive very soon, in the meantime bear your misfortune patiently and follow the advice of your

Sincere Friend the Observer.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

The China surveying vessels will this year be employed in surveying the Straits of Mallaca, at the request of the Penang Government commencing with the Sands off Parcelar; we hope they will be extended further Westward soon, and that the exsistence of the Bale of Cotton rock will be actually verified or blotted out for ever. The Discovery had arrived at Mallaca and this service would commence immediately.

The Mulgrave Castle Free Trader will sail for London, about the 6th of February.

H. M. Orlando arrived here on Saturday evening and we understand the equipment of the Malabar 74 is to commence immediately.

We have nothing new from the Gulf since our last, and as regular convoys are now appointed the pirates will no doubt shelter themselves as soon as possible.

Cork Pilot Boat—A cork boat, invented by Mr. Plenty. of Newbury, which was lately launched at that place, was, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, delivered at Portsmouth; and it is understood that it was intended to be sent as a pilot-boat with Cap. Ross in the North Pole expedition, as from its construction, and mode of fastening, it is judged by some of the first naval characters to be impossible to be sunk, swamped, or bilged; for if it should strike on a rock, it would rebound like any other piece of cork.

THE LIST OF THE ROYAL NAVY, CORRECTED TO THE 30TH JUNE, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, VIZ.:—

Admiral of the Fleet		1	
Admirals of the	Red	18	
	White	17	
	Blue	18	2 employed.
Vice-Admirals of the	Red	23	
	White	18	
	Blue	15	2 employed.
Rear-Admirals of the	Red	25	1 employed.
	White	25	6 employed.
	Blue	23	2 employed.
		176	13
Superannuated Rear-Admirals		25	
Superannuated & Retired Captains		29	
Captains		858	65 employed.
Commanders		789	34 employed.
Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commanders		98	
Lieutenants		3920	385 employed.
Masters for Service		643	142 employed.
Physicians		16	
Surgeons for Service		934	104 employed.
Assistant-Surgeons		367	155 employed.
Dispensers		19	
Hospital-Mates		6	
Pursers		885	123 employed.
Chaplains		51	20 employed.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1819.

We proceed with our extracts from the Frankfort Journals, and from the few English papers that have been kindly lent us, they have amply repaid us, not in much novelty, but in details of general prosperity and content, with scarce a draw back if we except the Manchester riots. And on looking over the reports of the trials at the assizes we have been gratified in observing, a lesser number of criminal offences than heretofore; the apprehension regarding the Ice Islands are quite removed, and every prospect of a rich and abundant harvest, which had commenced in many districts, as early as the 20th of July, we have been in possession some time of most of the electioneering details and the present papers do not add much, to them, and they contain scarce a paragraph of ship or commercial news and are alike barren as to the Navy or Army; addresses to the Royal Family, on the marriage of the Royal brothers had been presented from various parts of the country, and graciously received. The grand business however of the approaching congress is the *general topic* of the day, and so various are the surmises even as to the subjects to be deliberated on that we dare not hazard an opinion. We observe however that a letter has been addressed to Lord Castlereagh, by a Deputy from new Grenada, protesting against the opening of any negociation respecting the future fate of America, without his being heard, and that has not the independance of the confederated provinces as its basis.

The second Battalion of the 11th Regiment, embarked for Panwell on Sunday last, to join the force in the Deccan.

Our former opinion concerning the supposed sovereignity of the Dutch over all the coasts to the Eastward of Mallaca, appears to be verified, they have established themselves at Johore, at the entrance of the old strait, and have proceeded to the capture of Rhio, with a force more than sufficient to take possession of it, and have also formed new settlements on Borneo, in addition to those they formerly held. We will not however abuse our statesmen for this lamentable want of political knowledge, for we believe they were in possession of but little information relating to the importance of Mallaca, in any point of view; but when we reflect, that this outlet to the China seas, is of such vital consequence to the Mercantile community of India, that we cannot refrain from expressing regret at its having been given up. Already are the Proas prevented from passing Mallaca, by having Dutch passes and we are told that most of the Proas wear the Dutch Flag.

We observe notice taken of the production of Gas from Tar, in some of the English papers, some of our readers may recollect hearing that this subtle fluid is produced in profusion from the husk of the Cocoa-nut; if this should be the case, it is surely worth while, to encourage such an undertaking.

The last ships that sailed from Calcutta conveyed to England no less than one hundred and four children.

The latest account from Manilla mention it being over stocked with all description of Bengal goods, and the Madras goods would not cover expenses owing to the specie returns not having been made from south America, money being very scarce.

Ist Quality of Sugar per Picul at 6 Dollars 75 to 7 Dollars.

2d Ditto. no demand 4 Dollars.
Sulphur - - - 2 Dollars 62 cents.
Indigo very little in market 58 Dollars.
Sapan Wood - - 1-50 Do.

The following Ships were laying there.

ENGLISH.

Midas, and two other Free traders
Ennore transit, Calcutta,
Maryann, Madras,

AMERICAN.

Janus, of Salem,
Maryann, Ditto,
Citizen, New York,
Launders, Brig, Ditto,
Ladoge, Providence,
Christopher, Ditto,

FRENCH SHIPS.

La Return, formerly the Jertrudis built in Calcutta.
Solisteen, of St. Maloes.
Victoreen Nantz.

SPANISH.

The Seaflower, expected to sail for Acapulco in December or the early part of the ensuing year.

Three laid up in ordinary. A Spanish Brig from south america with specie on board blockaded in the straits of St. Bernadine by an Insurgent Ship of war.

The Governor of Manilla had not arrived but was daily expected.

A great deal of Sugar that had been purchased for the Indian markets had been resold to considerable advantage, to the American and French Ships. One of the Free traders had a large investment of earthern ware, which was bought eagerly and realized

further worth record or remark from the theatre of invasion in the Spanish territory. But those received from the Bahama islands describe in a way which demands some serious notice, the trial and execution, with the alleged offences, of Messrs. Armbrister and Arbuthnott, both acknowledged to be British subjects, and accused of crimes against the United States. As for the crimes in question, viz. 1. The supplying the Indians "with munitions of war," it seems to have been done in the way of traffic; Messrs Arbuthnott, &c. having supplied the Indians with dried goods and a small portion of powder, without which they could not carry on their business of hunting—in return for which they received skins and corn to the amount of 4,000*l*. General Jackson's soldiers destroyed this property. 2. Messrs. Arbuthnott, &c. were said to have been *spies* upon the Americans. Now they were taken in a neutral garrison, when it was attacked by the American force; how, therefore, could they be punished as spies upon the Americans? The fact is represented to be, that these English subjects were merchants trading with the Indians, and much respected by them: and that Mr. Arbuthnott occasionally wrote letters for the unfortunate people to the British Ambassador, complaining of the depredations and robberies committed upon them by the virtuous Georgians;—these, we are told, were their crimes. We think that the British Government is bound to make a strict and resolute, though temperate inquiry into the fair- the justice of

Commons, with universal acclamation, when he presented it, who took such a distinguished part in the deliberations at Vienna, and whose diplomatic labours were crowned by the final treaty of November 1815, will not falsify the high opinion, formed of his prudence, sagacity, and firmness, and we are rejoiced to find him appointed as the representative of the English nation at Aix la Chapelle. There is no person, that better understands the actual political relations of Europe; in fact they are his own handy works; and conjointly with the ministers of the other sovereigns universal peace will be the result of their labours. It rests with him, to consolidate this peace by wise arrangements; Such is the pleasing task he has to accomplish at Aix la Chapelle, and our confidence and best wishes accompany him.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Parliament was *not Prorogued by Commission* yesterday, but by writ; consequently there were no Commissioners.

The form of proceeding was as follows:—

The Commons being at the door of the House, were admitted on the Chancellor's taking his seat, and went up to the bar; when the Lord Chancellor stated, that the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, had caused a *Writ* to be issued under the Great Seal, for proroguing the Parliament: and the same being read by the Clerk, the Commons withdrew.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown delivered in at the table the Return of the 16 Peers chosen for Scotland.

The Lords present were, the Chancellor, Earl Powis, and Lord St. Helen's; and the Parliament is prorogued to the 2d October.

The clerks and other inferior servants of the House of Commons represented the Lower House: the Speaker attends on ordinary occasions of prorogation, but as no Speaker yet exists for the new Parliament, that form was of necessity dispensed with.

JULY 25.

LORD EBRINGTON.—His Lordship, intending to wait upon his friends and supporters in the vicinity of Plymouth, was met two miles from that town on Thursday last, by a numerous and most respectable body of freeholders of the country of Devon; when, in spite of his Lordship's entreaties to the contrary, they took the horses from his carriage, and drew it into Plymouth, where he was received with bells ringing, and every demonstration of joy. Friday, and the greater part of Saturday, were spent by his Lordship in personally returning his thanks to every individual freeholder who had given him his support; and at six o'clock his Lordship sat down to a most sumptuous dinner to which he had been invited by the freeholders, at the Royal Hotel, when the utmost conviviality and good humour prevailed. On Sunday his Lordship honoured Mr. TUCKER with his company at dinner, at Trematon-castle. On Monday his Lordship continued to pay his visits to his numerous friends, and ordered a play at the theatre for that evening, with the intention, as it was believed, to take his leave of that part of the country on the day following.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. P. RIPLEY, *Regent*, and Capt. S. LEE, *Moffott*, for China direct.

Mr. COBBETT.—It is strongly reported that Mr. COBBETT is arrived in town. It is said he sailed at the same time with his family, in another vessel, in order to avoid observation at landing, as he intends making the necessary arrangements with the persons to whom he is indebted before his arrival is publicly announced. —*Evening paper.*

LONDON,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1818.

The *Paris* journals contain little more than the application of General Lallemand's counsel to the Court for a postponement of the trial of his action against Messrs. Fabvier and de Senneville. This application we had predicted. The trial was deferred until the 7th November.

The French funds continue to rise.

Intelligence is arrived from *Philadel-*

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

REET
THANKFULLY RECEIVED
ttention to their Order's.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 27th January 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

phia and *Washington*, down to the 8th ult. It has been already stated in this journal, that the pretext assumed by General Jackson for the invasion of Florida and for the seisure of its capital, was in a great degree a pretext of his own invention, the Government which he serves having long ago placed the contingent occupation of this neutral territory on perfectly distinct and independent grounds. The false pretences of the Republican General are now farther stigmatized by the Spanish Governor of Pensacola, who declares in the most express and formal manner, that the Indians were never, on any occasion, supported or encouraged in measures of hostillity against the United States. So much for the good faith of this "Hero of Tennessee." Now for a touch of his humanity. It will be seen by our extract from the American papers, that in virtue of an order issued from the Adjutant-General's office, dated Head-quarters, 29 miles west of Pensacola, 31st May 1818, a corps of mounted volunteers was to be raised and kept on service during the period of six months, and under the command of a Captain M'Girt. The specific duty assigned to these volunteers was "to proceed directly to Perdido, "and to scour the country between it and Mobile and Pensacola—*putting to death* "*every hostile warrior that may be found*— "preserving the women and children, "and delivering them to the Commanding Officer at Pensacola!" The service then, for which a corps of volunteers was specifically raised was no other than to cut the throat of *every male Indian* (children only excepted) throughout a considerable range of country, and to make slaves of the wretched woman and their infants. If this be not a return to ages now absurdly termed barbarous, we know not how to name such principles of warfare, nor to describe the savages by whom they are openly professed: and these fellow crimes of perfidy and murder, of hyprocrisy towards, the Spaniards, and of butchery towards the original owners of a soil, on which all but the Indians are guilty of the grossest usurpation—these crimes, we say, are perpetrated by a Republican Lawyer & General—by a Judge, whose glory it was alternately to execute his own sentences, and to legalize his own execution----a Tennessean "Hannibal," as he loves to be described! Some qualities, if the Roman Historian speaks truth, are doubtless common to him of Tennessee, and to the Chieftain of Carthage—"*Inhumana crudelitas; per-*"*fidia plusquam Punica; nihil veri, nihil* "*sancti, nullus Dei metus mullum jusju-*"*randum nulla religio!*" This part at least of the resemblance between the two Hannibals, there are few who will not recognize.

Don Onis has received instructions from his Court to deliver to the American Government a solemn protest against the forcible occupation of the territory of the King of Spain; and some ridicule is attempted to be thrown upon this instrument by the newspapers of the United States; as, indeed, it not unfrequently happens, that he who thinks himself strong enough to commit an injury, has bad taste enough to enforce it by an insult. The American Secretary, Mr. Adams, prompted perhaps by a feeling of decorum, is writing, say the papers, an official manifesto, to counteract the operation of the Spanish protest. Through this he will persuade the world that the seizure of the Floridas was a proof of amity towards Spain.

A letter from the Treasury department at Washington, addressed to Mr. Baker, the British Consul-General, puts what we consider to be a fair and natural construction on the late Act of last session, passed by Congress for the regulation of trade with the British colonies. This document consists of answers to a series of questions propounded by our Consul with respect to the operation of the Act, on vessels under certain circumstances conveying the produce of the British West Indies from the free and intermediate ports of Bermuda to those of the United States. We refer our readers to the paper which we have elsewhere inserted.

The Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, Sir Evan Napean, Bart. has been pleased to appoint Capt. C. B. Tucker, 24th Light Dragoons, to a seat in the Council of that Presidency!!!

The supply of grain is excessively abundant; no less than 100 sail reached the River on Monday, with cargoes of wheat, barley, &c. Although the decline in price has already been considerable, further reduction must be the consequence.

The fact is not perhaps generally known, that the cession, by this country, of the two Floridas to Spain, in 1783, was made as a substitute for Gibraltar, the restitution of which we had before formally promised. M. de Sevelinge, in his *Introduction to the History of the American War*, gives the following curious account of this transaction, which he affirms he received from the hands of the person himself who negotiated the peace of 1783, M. Gerard de Rayneval:—

"The King of Spain, Charles III., demanded peremptorily the restitution of Gibraltar. In order to obtain it, he offered to France to cede to her the Spanish half of the island of St. Domingo, on condition that she would charge herself with furnishing England with an equivalent for Gibraltar. After many long and sharp discussions, M. de Rayneval, who had proceeded to London, brought the British Minister to admit the restitution of Gibraltar as the basis of arrangement, and the only question now related to the determination of a proper equivalent.

"During the discussion of this point, however, a political remorse struck the British Premier, Lord Shelburne. In a familiar conversation with M. de Rayneval, he gave him to understand, by a very expressive gesture, that were he to consent to the ceding of Gibraltar to Spain, he would expose himself to the risk of losing has head on the scaffold.

"By a singular coincidence, M. de Vergennes (the French Minister) was tormented with fears much of the same kind. He had promised Martinique as one of the indemnities without thinking how much the national pride would be wounded at seeing an ancient possession of France delivered over to its enemy for the sake of pleasing the Spanish Government.

"M. de Rayneval concealed this change of opinion from the English Minister, and continued, notwithstanding, to insist as much as ever for the fulfilment of his word. It was then that the Cabinet of St. James's (not aware that Spain had no longer the equivalent of Martinique to offer them), first offered one of the Floridas, and then both of them. This proposition was immediately transmitted to Versailles. The Count Aranda, Ambassador from Spain, and furnished with full powers, was called there to receive the communication of this despatch. After a few moments of profound meditation, he declared officially, that he renounced, in the name of his Sovereign, his demand for Gibraltar, and accepted of the two Florida. 'I know to what I expose myself,' said he, upon signing 'but I know your embarrassment and sigue.'—He was disgraced."

NEWCASTLE ASSIZES Sunday, Aug. 2.

The Judges arrived here yesterday evening, and opened their commission in the usual form. This day they attended divine service in St. Nicholas's church, accompained by the High Sheriff and the Mayor, with all their circumstances of pomp and state. The church is remarkably large, yet it could not contain one-third of the multitude that pressed for admission. The farther north their Lordships penetrate the more they are thronged, whether from curiosity or devotion we cannot pretend to determine. We could not, however, help remarking, that the exemplary attention and solemnity of Mr. Justice Bayley seemed to rivet the devotion of the crowd. Mr. Thorp, of Rydon, preached. His text was 1 Cor. vii. 24. "Berthren, let every man, wherein "he has been called, therein abide with God." After a suitable exordium the preacher proposed to show, 1. That the Christain was sundered from the world; 2. That he performed all the duties of his station in the world; 3. What motives and principles determined the character and regulated the conduct of the Christain. On those several heads he enlarged with the usual copiousness of illustration. Having fully established his propositions, he deduced a few references to the following effect:—Every man is bound to perform the duties of his station; there is no danger that men in official stations can neglect their duty, and therefore no admonition need be addressed to them; but men of rank and influence ought to be reminded, that although they are not accountable to any human tribunal, they must give account to God of their employment of their time and talents; and therefore, they ought to perform the political duties which devolve upon them; for by their neglect of those duties, they not only fail to discharge what is required of them, but they leave room for the activity of persons whose previous training and habits have not qualified them for the task; the most important inference is, that no man should aspire beyond the station in which he is born: in the present state of society when such a mass of knowledge is diffused, and such a desire of improvement is become general, men of zealous minds often resort to extravagant modes of benefitting human kind; but there should be no interference beyond our precise right and calling. We need scarcely say, that the last inference was particularly pointed at those who at present have no elective franchise, but would fain have something of that kind, and that it glanced perhaps at those who methodistically presume to preach *without* the Bishop's leave.

The calendar of prisoners for the very extensive and populous county of Northumberland contains, we are happy to say, only *seven*—one for the murder of a bastard infant, one for perjury, one for swindling, and four for theft.

The Grand Duke Michael found no attraction in Durham, and hurried on to Sunderland without a night's delay: last night he arrived here, and this day he has gone to Alnwick, where he dines with his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

The private letters from Kingstone, Jamaica, refering to late accounts from Panama, state that this port was completely blockaded by Independent privateers, and that 18,000 bales of goods, destined for Lima and San Blas, were lying there, the owners not daring to ship them.

A curious adventure that happened lately to Mr. Comte, the French Ventriloquist and Conjurer, at Fribourg, in Switzerland, is amongst the many anecdotes related of this gentleman. So great was the illusion of his ventriloquism amongst the peasantry of that country, that, in the above named town, they were on the point of throwing him into a lighted oven, taking him for a sorcerer, as such only good to be burned when he had the presence of mind to frighten them still more in this critical moment, by causing to come from the oven the most dismal groans and cries; which had such an effect on their credulity, that they threw him down; and he, embracing the opportunity, collected all his strength, and ran off as fast as his legs could carry him.

On Wednesday morning, at five o' clock, the remains of Lord Viscount Anson were removed from his Lordship's house in St. James's-square, for interment in the family vault in Staffordshire, attended by his sons, the Hon. George and Henry Anson, as chief mourners; his Lordship's brothers, confidential servants, &c.

[*Evening Mail.—August 5.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

SIR,—By mere chance I have just seen Mr. Cobbett's *Register*, dated June 20, wherein, amongst his various objections to the building of new churches, and which objections seem only to have been made for the purpose of venting gross personol invectives against the clergy, he relates, as facts within his own knowledge, two in particular respecting the parish of Botley, which, had they been confined, as many of his former invectives, to myself alone, I would not have deigned to notice; but as the knowledge of the real facts may tend to prove what degree of credit ought to be attached to his writings, I conceive I shall be rendering a service to the public, as well as an act of justice to a noble and exalted individual, by sending you the real facts, and requesting you to give them all the publicity you can.

1. Mr. Cobbett says, "I have many times been at Botley church, when the congregation, being of a parish of 6,000 souls, consisted of the parson, the clerk, a couple of old men, and myself; and I never saw the congregation exceed 120 in number, while the Methodist meeting was as full as it could hold." Now, Sir, the parish of Botley contains about 400 souls, instead of 6,000, the regular duty at church is once in the day, and the morning being the principal time of attendance in this county, I always perform the service at that time, not having any other church, and if any one attends in the afternoon, I then read prayers also; and although the church be situate at the distance of a mile from the village, and between two and three miles from some parts of the parish, although the only access to the church was, till very lately, by a path obstructed by very high stiles, yet if the weather be favourable, the congregation consists of 120 persons at least, and more generally 200; and were the church situate in the village, as the meeting-house is, it would be by far too small for the congregation, as it even now is on particular occasions; and I do aver that Mr. Cobbett never was at Botley-church in a morning with so few persons as he states, let the weather have been ever so bad: the case, therfore, stands thus—Mr. Cobbett's asserton was intended to prove that the fullest attendance at Botley-church was one-sixtieth part of the population, when the fact is, that the congregation consists at least of a third, and more ge-

nerally of half the population of the place.

So much for the first statement; now for the second.

Mr. Cobbett says, that "The Botley parson had his living given to him by the Earl of Bristol (that is to say, through that noble Lord's interest, as it is called), and the ground of the gift, as the parson used publicly to boast, was his father's election interest in the borough of Great Yarmouth," Mr. Cobbett never could have afforded me a higher gratification than he has now done, viz. the inexpressible delight which a grateful heart must ever feel in proclaiming the truly noble and beneficent act of that great man—an act, the knowledge of which would have been confined to the breasts of a few only, had it not been for this statement. The Earl of Bristol did present me with the living of Botley, not on actount of my Father or the town of Yarmouth, the freedom of which he inherited by birth-right. He was a Fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and the preferment he held as long as he lived, he acquired in virtue of his fellowship. Neither with my father, nor with the town of Yarmouth had the Earl of Bristol any connexion whatever, either directly or indirectly; he gave me the living because a representation was made to him that I was a young man who had experienced unkind treatment and neglect where I had every reason to expect the reverse; who had an increasing young family with a very slender income to maintain them, and that depending upon the performance of the daily duty of a large parish, which was deemed too laborious for the weak state of health in which I was at that time; who had no prospect of getting any thing more in the Church, and who never could possess the means of making any other return than that of a heart replete with gratitude. These were the reasons which caused his Lordship to confer on me the living of Botley, and of adding another to the list of beneficent acts he is unceasingly performing. Such is the deed Mr. Cobbett has unwittingly brought forth to public view:—a deed which will redound to the Earl of Bristol's honour, and will with many other of his generous acts be transmitted from father to son for generations to come, and will be in remembrance, when the existence of such a person as Mr. Cobbett will either be sunk in oblivion, or in abhorrence.

Now, when assertions like the foregoing are so repeatedly made by Mr. Cobbett, without any notice being taken of them, the uninform, and those who are totally ignorant of his real character and principles, may think that he had some grounds for such assertions, since they cannot conceive a person of such unblushing effrontery and malignity, as to publish as fact things which he knows to be the reverse. Such persons know not Mr. Cobbett. Had they had the opportunity of knowing him that I have had, they would have been shocked to perceive a person, possessing the talents he does, employing them in the gratification of petty spleen, ferreting out the specks and the frailties to which human nature ever was and ever will be liable, for the sole purpose of exciting the appetites of his readers; for he well knows, that without those *petits morceaux*, they would have been cloyed long ago.

I can with the greatest truth declare, that from myself and every branch of my family Mr. Cobbett has experienced the kinde treatment, I wish I could say we had received the same from him. He knows that when he challenged the whole body of the clergy, and at last myself by name, to refute, or (to use his own words) to produce an antidote to the third part of Paine's *Age of Reason*, that I pledged myself to produce such antidote, and principally from his own writings against Paine in America; but insisted on this preliminary, that the *Register*, which had been the vehicle of the poison, should also the vehicle of the antidote, and that he should in the ensuing *Register* publish a letter I had addressed to him on the first appearance of his apostacy, warning him of the dangerous tendency of the principles he then avowed. This he declined, and finding that the object of these challenges was only to promote the sale of his work, which was then decreasing, I was silent, and should have remained so, had it not been for this gross attack upon my noble patron during his abcence; but perceiving by the public papers that Mr. Cobbett was returned and that the most insidions and artful means were using to poison the minds of the public, and to excite them to discontent by the propagation of the greatest falsehoods veiled under the mask of truth, I conceived it to be a duty incumbent on me to expose such falsehoods; and not to shrink from so doing, through the fear of abuse, calumny, or misrepresentation. Relying on my aversion to bring myself forward from a life of seclusion and privacy into public notice, Mr. Cobbett has dared to publish the facts I have noticed; hut now he has obliged me to come forward, I may perhaps, as opportunity offers, and leisure be afforded me, give the public some ioformation respecting his motives, his principles, and his actions, since few have possessed the means I have of so doing. The insertion of this letter in your valuable paper will much oblige your obedient servant,

Botley Parsonage, July 28.

RICHARD BAKER.

American Extracts.

PATENT GRAMMATICAL MIRROR.

Mess. Kelly & Tuomy beg leave also to inform the public, that their Grammatical Mirror is now completed and organised, and that they are prepared to undertake its application to the duties of instruction. The Grammatical Mirror is a machine constructed on such principles, and actuated by such laws, as to exhibit a manifest representation of all the parts of human speech, in all the variety of their inflections and all the diversity of their combinations; it is calculated to impart information more expeditiously than words, whether conveyed by writing or by utterance: letters and sounds are the arbitrary symbols, not the resemblance of ideas; but the Grammatical Mirror presents an exact imitation of the agent with its cases, of the object with its passions, of their subtitute with its genders and persons, and of the action with its manners, and its times. The other parts of speech will make their respective appearances in the revolutions of this extraordinary machine. It is no less useful to the teacher than to the pupil; and while it expedites the progress of the one, it will facilitate the labor of the other.

Should any person object to the practicability of its application, they challenge the investigation of opposition: they cannot consent to an indiscriminate inspection: but any person who shall be qualified to discuss its merits they are willing to admit, and prepared to answer his objections.

Though duty forbids them to acknowledge their own inferiority—yet, they rely not on their diligence and zeal; others may have as much; they rely not on their erudition and talents, others may not have less; but they rely on the co-operation of their *means*, which they contend to be superior to any that can be employed to attain the object it contemplates.

Though they entertain no doubt of its superior general utility, they conceive that for such as cannot afford much time for study, or whose different employments, must confine them to interrupted and desultory lectures, it must posess peculiar advantages.

Several literary characters, who have inspected this machine, have been equally astonished and delighted, and doubt not that axperience will realise the most sanguine expectations that are entertained of its advantage and success.

Under these impressions the proprietors of the *Grammatical Mirror* recommend it to public notice, and they are no more desirous of acquiring, than they are confident of securing the patronage of the public.

N. B. They have for general convenience determined to deliver evening lectures, from half past five till half past seven, on any of the above mentioned branches of literature.

J 10 1m.

For the Evening Post.

As the examination of our late collection laws has been commenced in Boston, it is to be hoped that the merchants of our city will not be behind and in their exertions to remove the evils so justly complained of. It is certainly easier to point out a fault than to remedy one; and I am of opinion, much of the present causes of complaint might have been ayoided, by a timely attention to this subject. If merchants will not give the government such practical advice as it needs, they must be content with grievances imposed through ignorance or inadvertence. All that is left them is to examine and expose objectionable points temperately, and wait the remedy with patience.

By the fifth section of the act in question, it is required, that the owner or consignee make oath that his invoice exhibits the true value of the goods at the place from which the same were imported. We will suppose, that a man in Europe thinks proper to purchase an article which he knows is much below its usual value;—he keeps it until it has advanced, and ships it to this country, invoiced at cost—to which he makes oath. Nothwithstanding, his goods are sent to the public store, and compared with similar articles purchased subsequently, and under less favorable circumstances—they are found to be undervalued, and charged with duty on appraisement. I ask, what benefit does he derive from his cash, his intelligence or his experience; three things, which are the grand foundations of individual benefit. Take this away, and mercantile enterprise is at an end. The same argument will apply to him who penetrates into a foreign country, and superintends the transmission of his goods personally; thus avoiding all intermediate profits and unnecessary charges: It avails him nothing, he is liable to appraisement. Suppose also that a man of capital and enterprise chooses to contract with a manufacturer either in England or France, to take of his articles a certain amount yearly, which shall be large; in consideration of which, he obtains them 10 or 20 per cent less than the customary price demanded of ordinary and casual purchasers. He is liable to an appraisement here, and his capital and the trouble and hazard he takes produce him nothing. Is this right, just or politic?

The seventh section is by far the most vexatious in the whole act. What, in the name of common sense, I ask, is the use of fifty repetitions of an oath already solemnly taken? If, with all the scrutiny that goods are subject to on importation, they are finally admitted, it is or ought to be enough. If goods are, notwithstanding all precautions, improperly introduced, the additional oaths on transportation, &c. serve no purpose for detection. Packages landing from a coaster are seldom or never examined. How easy is it, also, to *exchange* the contents of packages of similar appearance and description, & an oath to be taken that the goods are not as originally imported? This shields them effectually. Whatever tends to destroy our coasting trade, strikes at the vitals of our prosperity. The Boston and Salem merchants, it is well known, are of necessity obliged to forward a great portion of their importations to the southern cities for sale—it is, therefore, imposing peculiar hardships on them, besides laying open to public inspection the nature, and if you please, the secrets of their business. The loss of time in procuring proper permits for lading and unlading, is a matter of serious moment, not only to the merchant but to the shipper. We always perform with impatience what we deem unnecessary, and thus curses are multiplied with oaths.

The president has no doubt chosen, for appraisers, men of sagacity and cleverness, ; but, good God! only reflect what "Caleb Quotem" they must be, to fulfil completely the requirements of the law. Here, in the first place, is an invoice of crockery, consisting of soaps, creams, teas, salts, sugars, peppers, mustards, twifflers, hagermans, &c. &c. from England:——here is another, of bagpipes, little fiddles, trumpets and drums, from Germany:—another of waters, pomades, perfumes and *smells*, of all sorts, from France:—another of beerboomgurrahs, aliabad, fryzabad, mooradabad, and all sorts of *bad* mamoodies and baftas, that take your breath away to name, from Calcutta; and then there is your sinchaws, your chaw-chaws, your ponjees, your concans, and your rattans, from Canton; All these are to be knowingly examined, and if found fairly charged, passed; if not detained I will only ask, in the simple language of scripture, "Who is sufficient for these things.?" It may be replied, that a third person can be called in; certainly, but this in itself is a vexation. As if these laws were not sufficiently teasing and troublesome to the merchant, and these duties not sufficiently varied for the learned *Quotems*, we are obliged to send all packages of a large size to one store, of a middle size to another, and small ones to a third! To find them, requires two things in perfection—patience and perseverance, besides a considerable portion of bodily agility; the stores being situated in the form of a triangle, and, making in the whole, a tour of about a mile.

I am far from saying that many of the provisions are not salutary; I will even admit that many are necessary, but the regulations unnecessarily multiplied, and the detail harrassing in the extreme.

If merchants who have leisure, experience and influence, would convey proper information to committees appointed to frame our commercial regulations, or the members of such committees would apply for it, where it ought to be looked for, to the upright and intelligent man in business, of whom there are many, we should escape the imposition of bad laws, and congress the ridiculous appearance of versatility in enacting and repealing them.

A MERCHANT.

[*The New-York Evening Post,—July 22.*

For the New-York Evening Post.

Mr. Editor—It has been sagely said that this is the age of wonders; that it is. I think none will deny after perusing the following circular. It was received a few days since from a correspondent in St. Louis, who writes, that the author, captain Symmes, is a very respectable man, a man of intelligence, and really sane in mind. He also states, that Symmes is diligently engaged in forwarding his scheme, and that upwards of twenty credible persons have actually engaged in the expedition.

CIRCULAR.

Light gives light, to light discover—ad infinitum.

St. Louis, (Missouri Territory.)
North America, April 10, A. D. 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD!

"I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentric spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow; if the world will support and aid me in the under taking.

JNO. CLEVES SYMMES, of Ohio,
Late Captain of Infantry,

N. B. I have ready for the press a treatise on the principles of matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose Doctor Darwin's golden secret.

My terms are the patronage of this and the new worlds. I dedicate to my wife and her ten children. I select Doctor D. I. Mitchell, Sir H. Davy, and Baron Alexr. de Humboldt, as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season with reindeer and slays, on the ice of the frozen sea. I engage we find warm and rich land stocked with thrifty vegetables, and animals, if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82. We will return in the succeeding spring.

J. C. S.

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE,
AT
MALACCA.
(Continued from our last.)

"If we for a moment survey the deplorable ignorance, the degrading idolatry, and the multifarious delusions of the people of China, and the Islands of this Archipelago; if we reflect that nine tenths of them have forsaken the true God, and are worshipping gods of wood, stone, and clay; and that the other tenth is involved in the faith of deceits which run deeper than perhaps any that blind the pagan world,—we must be touched with a sense of their igorance, guilt, and misery; and feel our obligation to do all in our power to impart to them the knowledge of a better system.

Since the days of the Apostles, christianity has been extended and maintained by the instrumentality of ordinary teachers. Inspiration and the gift of tongues ceased, because they were no longer necessary; and from that time, it became the duty of all subsequent teachers, to seek, by close study of the Scriptures, and the use of common means, the qualifications requisite for their office. These qualifications have been usually acquired in some Seminary, College, or University. In Europe, advantages for cultivating the mind, storing it with useful knowledge, and preparing candidates for the christian ministry, are indeed great, and daily increasing---may they continue to increase more and more; for I am fully persuaded, that the more learned and pious a Minister or Missionary is, so much the better fitted is he for the right discharge of his highly important work; and those who have had but a small share of human knowledge, generally feel the value of a more liberal education, (whether pride will allow them to be candid or not) by the disadvantages which attend the want of it.

But the most learned and accomplished men, on their first arrival in these countries, labor under great disadvantages, if they have every thing to begin for themselves. They know not how to commence advantageously; this is especially the case with those that study Chinese; in as much as, with the exception of habits of application, and the knowledge of universal grammar, they can derive but little benefit from their previous attainments in the languages of the West. For the Chinese language is formed on principles totally different from those of alphabetic languages, hence every thing is entirely new to the learners; and, without some assistance from those, who have gone before, their progress must be comparatively slow. They want local experience; and men, much their inferiors, in other branches of knowledge, having enjoyed local advantages for but a short time, become more immediately useful than they. Hence the utility of some local Institution similar to that now proposed, in which those who come from Europe or other countries, may be initiated in the vernacular tongues, and their progress accelerated by the aid of a suitable collection of native books, by the assistance of proper teachers, and by the experience of those who have preceded them. It is without doubt desirable, that every Missionary station should be furnished with the means of imparting the knowledge of which we speak; but some places are cheaper, more healthy, more retired, and more central than others; and consequently possess naturally more advantages for an Academical Institution. Besides the expense of furnishing every station with suitable houses, books, teachers, and other necessary instruments of knowledge, would be far too great to allow the most distant hope of its ever being accomplished. In regard to natural advantages, Malacca is perhaps, preferable to any of the places around. Moreover the stimulus that is afforded by several persons, or many studying together, and the emulation excited thereby, are of great importance every where; for there are perhaps, few men in the world so entirely under the influence of purer motives, as never to derive the least additional spur from those of a secondary kind; and the relaxing influence of tropical climates on the human system, renders this sort of excitement, perhaps more necessary than in colder countries. It is also evident, that a station where there is much active labor, in the way of preaching or public instruction, is not so well suited for such an Institution; unless there be indeed, an adequate number of laborers to carry on the active part of the service, so as to leave sufficient leisure for those on whom the duties of the College devolve to devote themselves to the work of tuition. The force of this observation is felt in every country, where the work of instruction is undertaken even in those where every path of literature and science, has been trodden for ages, and where there is, compara ively speaking, little to do, but to press forward in a road already prepared; how much more then in those countries where the principal things to be taught, are to be communicated through the medium of a foreign language—a language at once difficult to strangers, and little cultivated by them—a language in which there are no useful books, (I mean none that christian teachers could make use of) containing the Elements of Knowledge —no Institutes of Moral Philosophy—no System of Divinity—no Church Histories—and no critical helps to understand the Scriptures, published and ready as a foundation to build upon? The preparation and compilation of these elements alone, will require many years, and the labors of several persons, endowed with variety of talents. Nor would the benefit of such compilations, be confined to native students only; those who come from abroad, even admitting that they have been already instructed in these subjects, in their own language, would also find them exceedingly useful at first. Being acquainted with the SUBJECTS, they would be able to read such books sooner than any other; and their previous attainments would, after a while, fit them for improving the first works of this nature, which will no doubt be imperfect.

"It ought also to be noticed, that whether for natives or foreigners, a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE CLASSICAL BOOKS of the countries in which they are to labor, of their HISTORY, RELIGION, and PHILOSOPHY, is of the first IMPORTANCE; and should hold a chief place in their tuition. A native preacher, totally unacquainted with the literature and history of his own country, will be contemptible in the eyes of the better informed; and a foreigner, who has not read the books most esteemed by the people of the country, and who cannot converse about the great lines of its history, and the principal events which have affected its political state, will labor under great disadvantages, will be lightly esteemed, and lose a vast source of mental gratification, and instruction.

"But an adequate supply and constant succession of christian teachers from Europe or America, is hardly to be expected. The expense is too heavy, the sacrifices too great, and the chances of war might cut off the supply altogether.* Nor indeed are highly qualified strangers so well adapted for evangelizing the heathen, as less qualified natives are. Hence the necessity of preparing means for the education of christian ministry. We cannot doubt but that the principal part of the work of converting the nations to Christ, will be effected by persons born and taught among the people. We are also fully aware of their unfitness for that work, without a course of previous instruction in theology, and the elements of human knowledge. The present Institution has therefore a special eye to such men. Though small in its beginning, it is hoped, that in course of time it may increase, be furnished with students of this descripton, and with the means of imparting to them a competent knowledge of philosophy, sacred literature, theology, and other important and necessary branches. At all events it seems our duty to hope for such an event, and to make all the preparation in our power.

"It rarely falls to the lot of one generation of men, both to commence and to complete, much that is great and good. Objects of a general and public nature, require the wisdom, the patronage, and the support of many; and a union of these three things is not to be expected in a short time.

"Gentlemen, I feel myself peculiarly happy in commencing this Institution in the presence of the local Representatives of two great and powerful nations, the English and Dutch—nations alike distinguished by their attainments in literature and science; by their attachment to the Protestant faith; and by their munificent patronage of those who have for their objects the propagation of Christianity, and the moral improvement of the human race. It would be ungrateful in this place not to notice the distinguished attention, which the Mission to which this College is attached, has ever received from the Gentleman, who has this morning done us the honor to lay the foundation-stone, from our Medical Friend, and from all connected with the Government during the time of the English; as well as from the Government of Penang, who, about three years ago, condescendingly listened to a memorial then laid before them, in behalf of the Mission. Some of you, Gentlemen, both here and at Penang, were consulted on that occasion, and your influence employed in its behalf: and your being here this morning, to countenance the beginning of one of its most important buildings, I regard as a peculiarly happy coincidence which I never could have anticipated,—a coincidence which speaks encouragement, and calls to perseverance.

"Nor would it be pardonable, to overlook the condescending attention with which a statement of our objects, laid before the Dutch Government here, has been received; and the encouragement our views are likely to meet with from the Honorable Gentleman at the Head of the Government.

"Gentlemen, in the name of the Founder, of whom I could speak in terms of high encomium, did not my intimate connection with him forbid; in the name of the Missionary Society, and of my colleagues in this station, I beg to offer you the most cordial thanks for the honor of your company on this occasion."

* Of this we have an example in the Dutch possessions in India, during part of the late war, in which most of the Churches were left without Ministers, and the colonies without religious instruction.

PLAN.

The following imperfect outline of the plan is subjoined, as it may give a more distinct idea of the objects proposed. It is not however unlikely, that a little experience may suggest some alterations which cannot now be foreseen.

I. NAME.

The Anglo-Chinese College.

II. OBJECT,

The cultivation of Chinese and English literature, and the diffusion of Christainity.

III. ADVANTAGES PROPOSED TO BE AFFORDED TO STUDENTS.

1. The assistance of foreign tutors, skilled in the Chinese language,* and able to teach the most useful and practical parts of European literature: and also the aid of learned natives. Christian Theology, and other branches connected with it, will form a part of the course of instruction, and will be taught chiefly in the Chinese language.

2. The use of a large library of Chinese, Malay, and European books; and it is hoped, finally of a philosophical apparatus, but of this last no pledge can at present be given.

3. Accommodations in the College will be afforder to a limited number of students at dates afterwards to be mentioned. Others may find themselves lodgsing in the town.

* The Kwan-hwa or Mandarin Dialect, being the most general, and understood by the learned of every province of China, is that professed to be taught, but to those who wish to learn the provincial dialects, particularly those of Canton and Fokien, some instruction will also be given in these dialects,

4. A fund will be raised for the assistance of poor native and foreign students.

5. As there are attached to the College a Chinese, Malay, and English press, literary students may, if they chose, avail themselves of these advantages.

6. Strict regard will be paid to their morals.

IV. STUDENTS TO BE ADMITTED.

Persons from any nation in Europe, or from the continent of America; persons of any Christian communion, bringing with them proper testimonials of their moral habits, and of the objects they have in view: persons from European Universities, having travelling fellowships; persons belonging to Commercial Companies; and persons attached to the establishments of the Official Representatives of Foreign Nations, who wish to become acquainted with the Chinese language, will be admitted.

Also native youths belonging to China, and its tributary kingdoms, or to any of the islands and countries around, who either support themselves, or are supported by christian societies, or by private gentlemen, who wish to serve them, by giving them the means of obtaining a knowledge of the elements of English literature, will also be admitted.

But, as the DIFFUSION of CHRISTIANITY forms the chief object of the Institution, and as the mode of tuition will bear much upon that, those who have it in view to propagate the Gospel in these parts, will more especially be admitted, whether they be natives or foreigners. It seems necessary that this explicit statement be made.

V. INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

These of course cannot be specified; they must be left to the Superintendant of the College.

It will be EXPECTED of all, whether natives or foreigners, (though none will be compelled) to attend Christian worship, and to be present at all public Lectures, delivered on subjects connected with the general views of the Institution.

VI. TERM OF STUDY.

This also must be determined by circumstances.

VII. RESOURCES OF THE COLLEGE.

These will be—FEES, paid by foreign or native students, who maintain themselves, or by their patrons and friends; DONATIONS, ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND BEQUESTS IN MONEY OR LANDS.

VIII. MANAGEMENT.

The College will as above noticed, be placed under the direction of a Patron, or President, a Board of Trustees and a Managing Committee.

The following Gentlemen are requested to accept of our thanks for Donations to the College:

S. Ball Esq. for the College Library	£. 100
J. Molony, Esq. (donation)	50
Do. (annual subscription for four years)	12*l*. 10*s*.
A Friend to the cultivation of the Chinese language	100
T. C. Smith, Esq.	L. 10
Colonel Welsh	5
J. Reeves, Esq.	20
J. F. N. Daniell, Esq.	10
C. Majoribanks, Esq.	25
Charles Magniac, Esq.	50
T. Dent, Esq.	30
F. H. Toone, Esq.	50
Honorable J. J. Erskine,	21
Major W. Farquhar,	Sp. Dols. 200
A friend to the Institution,	Sp. Dols. 100
B. C. Henderson, Esq.	do. 20

N. B. Subscriptions, donations, bequests in money or lands, and important standard books for the Library, will be gratefully received in behalf of the College, by John Herbert Harrington, Esq. and the Rev. Henry Townly, Calcutta; D. Brown, Esq. Penang; Rev. Professor Ross, and Rev. Van der Byllaardt, Batavia; W. S. Davidson Esq. and the Founder, China; Rev. W. Milne, Malacca; Rev. W. C. Loveless, Madras; Dr. John Taylor, Bombay; Rev. George Thom, Cape of Good Hope; W. A. Hankey, Esq. Treasurer to the Missionary Society, Fen-church-street, London; John Terrel, Esq. Exeter; Dr. Fox, Derby; Rev. W Bishop, Gloucester; Rev. W. Mosely, Hanely;—Toomer, Esq. Southampton; Rev. Dr. Ross, Rev. John Philip, Professor Bently, and Dr. W. Chalmers, Aberdeen; Dr. Mason and Divie Bethune, Esq. New York; Rev. Mr. Parker and Robert Ralston, Esq. Philadelphia; Rev. Professor Suringar, University of Leyden, Holland; the Very Rev. the General Superintendant Adler, Sleswig, Denmark.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017